

Percentage of Female Education in the Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur

1014. SRI PRABHAKAR TELKAR (Chittapur)—Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state,—

(a) the percentage of Education of Female in the Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur of Hyderabad Karnataka area as per Census of 1971-1981 ;

(b) the number of Educational Institutions for Females in the above Districts (Particulars of each Districts each Taluk may please be furnished) ;

(c) the steps the Government has taken to educate more and more women folk in this are *i.e.*, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur Districts?

SRI G.B. SHANKAR RAO (Minister for Education)...

(a)...	1971	1981
(1) Gulbarga	8.57%	13.71%
(2) Bidar	8.69%	14.38%
(3) Raichur	9.32%	13.56%

Primary and Secondary Schools.—

Regarding Lower Primary Schools. Higher Primary Schools High Schools and Composite Junior Colleges, (enclosed Annexure-A) the details are furnished in the statement is laid on the Table.

(2) Junior Colleges.—

Bidar	Nil
Raichur	Nil
Gulbarga	Two in Gulbarga City.

(3) Vocational Institutions.—

There are two Educational Institutions imparting Vocational Education for females *i.e.*,

- (1) Godutai Junior College for Women, Gulbarga.
- (2) Akkamahadevi Mahila Vidyalaya, Bidar.

(4) Degree Colleges.—

Raichur	...	1	(Raichur Town)
Gulbarga	...	2	(Gulbarga Town)
Bidar	...	1	(Bidar Town)

(c) (1) Attendance Scholarships to Girls belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Candidates. Free Text Books, Uniforms are given.

(2) Wherever there are no Junior Colleges specially meant for Women, in such places provision has been made for Co-Education System in Junior Colleges.

(3) Government Junior College for Girls Bidar has been sanctioned with the "Pre-School Education" Vocational Course from this year 1981-82 *vide* Government Order No. ED 6 TVE 81, dated 17-7-1981.

(4) There are 7 Degree Colleges in Bidar District, 10 Degree Colleges in Gulbarga District and 6 Degree Colleges in Raichur District where Co-educational facilities are available for General Education.

SRI PRABHAKAR TELKAR.—Sir, it can be observed from answer to question (a) that the percentage of education of females in the Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur of Hyderabad-Karnataka is very less. I do not know the average percentage of education of female so far as the State is concerned. But, as it is, in Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur, it is very less. There are no primary schools exclusively for girls in each of the talukas. Hardly a couple of primary schools for girls are there in Hyderabad-Karnataka area. What step the Government is going to take in order to increase the percentage of education amongst females?

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Sir, I would like to mention for the information of the hon. Member that the percentage of literacy among females for the entire State is 27.83. It is true that there is no appreciable percentage of literacy so far as women in Hyderabad-Karnataka area are concerned. There is no difficulty in sanctioning primary schools exclusively for girls, if there are sufficient number of girls. The girls can also joint primary schools wherever boys are studying. The Government have decided to sanction primary schools even to villages with a population of less than 300. Last year, the Government have sanctioned 619 schools for such villages where there are no facilities for primary education. The Government will certainly sanction primary schools exclusively for girls wherever people come forward to have them.

SRI PRABHAKAR TELKAR.—It is a fact that the percentage education of female in the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur of Hyderabad-Karnataka area is very less. Primary schools, Higher-primary schools as well as High Schools are not sufficient. There are only two Junior Colleges in Gulbarga City for all these three districts.

It is necessary to increase the percentage of literacy of female in the Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur. To increase the percentage of literacy among female is one of the points of the new 20-Point Programme of the Government. In view of this fact, will the Government think of increasing number of primary schools, higher primary schools, junior colleges along with vocational schools and colleges to increase the percentage of education of females so far as these three districts are concerned? Will the Government chalk out a detailed programme this year itself?

SRI G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—Sir, I have already replied that there is no difficulty felt in that area for education of girls. Apart from this, there is co-education system upto seventh standard. It is not that girls of those three districts are deprived of education.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗಂಗಣ್ಣ.—ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ 21 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್‌ನಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜನಗಣತಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಜನರಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಶೇಕಡ 21ರಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ. ಬೀದರ್‌ಗೆ 2 ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ರಾಯಚೂರಿಗೆ 1 ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಯಚೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಟೌನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಅಧ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ.ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ರಾಯಚೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿವೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಮಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ರಾಯಚೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿದೆ, ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡಿದೆ, ಬೀದರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡಿದೆ ಕೋ-ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಹೋಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದ ಬೇರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

SRI QUMARUL ISLAM.—In Karnataka State, there is co-education system as well as there are separate institutions, colleges for women. I would like to know, in many of the Womens Schools and Colleges, where there is availability of women teachers and lecturers, why the gents are teaching? This is one of the reasons as to why the girls are not going to the Women Schools or Colleges. Why not the Government post lady lecturers or teachers in Women Schools or Colleges when they are available, if it is the policy of the Government to retain co-education in our Schools and Colleges?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪುರುಷರ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟ ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾವು ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಗಂಡಸರನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರೇ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

SRI QUMARUL ISLAM.—Even in Gulbarga Junior Girls' College, Gulbarga, 75% of the teaching staff are gents even though there are lady teachers or lecturers. Why not the Government think of posting them?

SRI G. B. SHANKARA RAO.—If that is so, we shall see that as far as possible, lady lecturers are provided to the women colleges.

SRI PRABHAKAR R. TELKAR.—There are only two private colleges in the whole area for women or girls. Will the Government take steps to have a few more colleges for women in the Hyderabad Karnataka area to increase the percentage of literacy among women in this area?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ನಾನು ಆಗಲೇಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಪರ್ಟೆಂಟೆಜ್ ಆಫ್ ಲಿಟರಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯ. ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋ ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೋಗಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮಣ್ಣ ಖಂಡ್ರೆ.—ಇದು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾಯ? ಹುಡುಗರು ಚಿಕ್ಕವರು ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಜೊತೆಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರು ದೊಡ್ಡವರಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಓದಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾಯ? ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಫ಼ಫ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಬೇಕು. ಈಗಿದ್ದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ ಒಂದು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಪಾಠ ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದರೆ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

SRI PRABHAKAR R. TELKAR.—Under the new Twenty Points Programme, it is the Government's policy to see that the percentage of literacy comes up. In view of this, what is the incentive the Government are giving in respect of the Arcas where the percentage of literacy is low, in order to boost up literacy particularly among the female section?

SRI G. B. SHANKARA RAO.—We are giving incentives at the primary stage in the form of supply of textbooks, stationeries, uniform and attendance scholarships. The total amount spent during last year over this programme is Rs. 4 lakhs and this year we have made a budget provision of Rs. 14 lakhs. So far as supply of textbooks and other facilities are concerned, during the last year, 1250 girls students in Bidar district 5500 girls in Gulbarga district and 2500 girls in Raichur district were benefitted. Regarding attendance scholarships, 400 girl students in Bidar district, 800 girl students in Gulbarga district and 220 girl students in Raichur district were benefitted in the last year.

MR. SPEAKER.—Now the question hour is over.